

component who served in positions designated by 18 U.S.C. 207(d)(1)(A) and (B) and (ii) to former Senior Employees of such component with respect to the parent agency (as defined in § 2637.205(e)). Such limited application of 18 U.S.C. 207(c) may be available for the head of a separate component, unlike the limitation of 18 U.S.C. 207(e), as determined by the Director.

Example 1: In the Department of Justice, while the Antitrust Division may be “separate” from other Divisions, it is not separate from the immediate office of the Attorney General.

§ 2637.206 Exemption for scientific and technological information.

(a) *Exemption.* The making of communications solely for the purpose of furnishing scientific or technological information pursuant to agency procedures is exempt from all prohibitions and restrictions set forth in §§ 2637.201–2637.204 of these regulations (subsections (a), (b), and (c) of 18 U.S.C. 207). This exemption allows the free exchange of such information regardless of a former Government employee’s prior participation in or responsibility for the matter. The former Senior Employee should not argue for the acceptance of a proposal. The exemption is not limited to communications constituting the furnishing of information, but includes those “for the purpose of” doing so. No violation occurs when, for example, a former Government employee working on a project makes contact to determine the kind and form of information required, or the adequacy of information already supplied, so long as agency procedures are satisfied.

Example 1: A project manager, regardless of prior involvement in a particular matter, may contact the Government to determine deficiencies in system design or performance, furnish scientific or technological information relating to a solution or approach to a problem, seek related information from the Government; advise and supervise others who are involved as to such matters; and meet with Government technical experts for such purpose; provided in each case that there is compliance with such agency regulations as have been issued.

(b) *Necessary information.* Scientific and technological information includes feasibility, risk, cost, and speed of im-

plementation, when necessary to appreciate fairly the practical significance of the information. The Government may and should be fully informed of the significance of scientific and technological alternatives.

(c) *Intent to influence.* The furnishing of meritorious or convincing scientific or technological proposals does not constitute an intent to influence. (See § 2637.201(b)(7) of this part.)

(d) *Expert testimony.* This exemption does not include testimony as an “expert” in adversary proceedings in a matter in which the United States is involved or has an interest. Such testimony is governed by regulations set forth in § 2637.208. As to assistance as an expert or consultant, see § 2637.203(g), Example 7.

(e) *Agency responsibility for procedures.* The primary responsibility for developing procedures to guide activity under this exemption lies with each agency, so that such procedures comport with the particular characteristics of agency programs and needs. Such procedures will be reviewed periodically by the Director. In promulgating procedures, an agency may take into consideration: Limiting communications to certain formats which are least conducive to the use of personal influence; segregating, to the extent possible, meetings and presentations involving matters of technical substance from those involving other aspects of the relationship; requiring that the designated agency ethics official be informed of instances where the exemption is used; or employing more restrictive practices in circumstances involving either immediate competition for contracts or applications for grants than in those involving an ongoing project.

§ 2637.207 Exemption for persons with special qualification in a technical discipline.

(a) *Applicability.* A former Government employee may be exempted from the restrictions on post employment practices if the head of the agency concerned with the particular matter, in consultation with the Director, executes a certification published in the FEDERAL REGISTER that such former Government employee has outstanding